Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1799.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR LONDON,

The copper bottomed SHIP

SALLY,

Captain Lockyer.

A conſiderable part of her cargo is already engaged;—to ſail with all convenient ſpeed——For terms apply to ROSS & SIMSON,

No. 121, South Front-ſtreet.

june 13 §

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

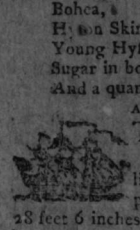
The following GOODS, juſt arrived in the ſhip Pigou, capt. Clay, from Canton,

Bohea, Hyſon Skin, Young Hyſon, } TEA

Sugar in boxes and bags!

And a quantity of Caſſia

ALSO, TO BE SOLD,



The ſaid ſhip PIGOU,

A well known, faſt ſailing Ship, live oak and cedar frame, and coppered. She meaſures 76 feet keel, 28 feet 6 inches beam, 12 feet hold, and 6 feet between decks.

Mordecai Lewis,
Jeſſe & Robert Waln,
William Sanſom.

june 11. §2w

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Maſter, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogſheads and in caſes of SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE.

Thomas & John Ketland.

Said Brig for ſale,

With two pair four-pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

ISAAC VREDENBERGER, Maſter,

A good new veſſel, ſails well—Lying at Wilcocks' Wharf, will ſail about the tenth of next month, a conſiderable part of her Cargo being engaged.—For freight or paſſage apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 96, North Front Street.

N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the firſt fall veſſels to this port.

may 29 dtf

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoſo, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty caſks Vinegar

And the ſaid

BRIG,

Alſo, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water ſtreet, South.

april 20. §

ADVERTISEMENT.

DESERTED from a detachment under the command of captain Edward Miller, ſtationed at Spring Gardens.

June 3d, 1798—John M'Kiſſock, born in Ireland, county of Antrim; 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, pock marked, aged 28 years, ſpeaks broad, inliſted by enſign Root, at New Brunſwick, had on his full regimentals, ſtole a blanket when he went away, he is a drunkard and very aſſuming.

June 6th—James Crawford, born in Cheſter, State of Maſſachuſetts, brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, five feet 11 inches in height, aged 24 years, by trade a blackſmith, had on his full regimentals and left his poſt when on ſentry.——alſo,

Eliakim Stow, a priſoner, born in Symſbury, State of Connecticut, aged 36 years, black hair dark eyes and complexion, a repeated deſerter, very aſſuming, writes a tolerable hand and is very talkative. Had on regimental ſhirt and overalls when he deſerted the guard.

Whoever will apprehend the above deſerters and return them to Spring-Gardens in Philadelphia, or to any officer belonging to the United States or confine them in any goal and give notice ſo that they may be obtained ſhall have ten dollars reward for either of them, or thirty for the three and all reaſonable charges paid.

EDWARD MILLER, captain
2d regiment of Infantry.

*** The different printers in the union are requeſted to inſert the above.

june 11 §

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1ſt May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, paſſed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every houſekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townſhips of the Northern Liberties and Moyamenſing, and diſtrict of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by ſea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who ſhall be taken ſick of any diſeaſe whatſoever, between the firſt day of May and the firſt day of November in any year, within twenty days next after ſuch boarder ſhall come to lodge in his or her houſe, ſhall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of ſuch ſickneſs, make report at the Health Office of the name of ſuch ſick perſon, the time of his or her arrival at the houſe and of his or her being taken ſick, and of the name and place of abode of ſuch houſekeeper; whereupon the Phyſician of the Health-Office ſhall forthwith viſit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of ſuch diſeaſe, that meaſures may be taken to prevent the ſpreading of the infection; and if any houſekeeper ſhall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforeſaid, and ſhall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal juriſdiction within this Commonwealth, upon indictment by verdict or confeſſion, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and pay a fine to the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, not leſs than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be impoſed at the diſcretion of the court, according to the circumſtances of greater or leſs aggravation attending each particular caſe.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
of the Port of Philadelphia.

12aw3w

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

6 mo. 11, 1798.

THE CONTRIBUTORS are hereby notified to meet at the ſaid Hoſpital, on 7th day, being the 23d day of this month, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to reconſider the expediency of conſtructing a Dome to the centre houſe of the new buildings; alſo, to determine on an alteration to be made in the 5th rule, ſo far as the ſame reſpects the admiſſion of poor patients.

By Order of a Board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having any claim or demand againſt the Eſtate of Aſheton Humphreys late of this city, Eſq deceaſed, and who have not rendered their accounts, are requeſted to render them immediately; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate or to the late firm of Aſheton and James Humphreys, are requeſted to pay their reſpective accounts to

James Humphreys, jun.
adminiſtrator.

june 14 2awlm

A Houſe and Lot in *Burlington*

FOR SALE.

A LARGE commodious two ſtory brick Houſe, and large well improved Gardens; with a large Clover Lot, a ſtable, a Carriage Houſe, and Spring Houſe, &c. in the city of Burlington, New-Jerſey.

This property allowed to be the moſt healthy and beautiful of any in Burlington, having a front of 360 feet upon the river, and extending 208 feet back; bounded on one ſide by Broad-ſtreet, and on the back by a wide alley.

The houſe is in form of a ſquare, fronting 54 feet upon Broad ſtreet, and 58 upon the river—with a pump of water at the back door, beſides two fine ſprings riſing out of the beautiful bank between the garden and the river.

For particulars, apply at No. 5, South Fourth-ſtreet, to

GEO. WALKER.

Who has alſo For Sale,

Lots in Waſhington City.

june 13. 3t

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta

A Quantity of Sugar.

Weſt India Muſcovado quality, which he offers for ſale very low for caſh or at 60 days.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

A variety of Britiſh Dry Goods, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.

june 5 dtf

TO LET,

The Houſe No. 83,

Cheſnut, a few doors below Third ſtreet.

It is in good repair, and a capital Stand for any kind of buſineſs. Apply as above.

june 5. §

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.

White wine in half hhds.

Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi, Red Skins } Wines in Caſes.

A L S O,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.

60,000 Bourbon do.

114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and

50 Hogſheads of Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SAVAGE.

june 2 dtf

This Day is Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progreſs and preſent ſtate of French aggreſſion, with a ſketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and ſome reflections on the late proceedings in Congreſs; written the laſt of April in the preſent year, by a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

5 june 11

Choice St. Croix Sugars,

FOR SALE BY

James Yard.

ALSO,

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira Wine, fit for immediate uſe, and at a reduced price.

june 4 d10t

To be Sold, in Burlington,

Immediately oppoſite the wharf on the river Delaware,

A Large new two ſtory brick Houſe, and Lot ſixty feet in front and one hundred deep—The Houſe conſiſts of two large parlours, one 17 by 21, the other 19 by 21, an entry in the middle, three large bed chambers and one ſmall one well finiſhed garrets, a large kitchen, pantry, ſtore room, &c. with good cellars, good water and garden, all new, well finiſhed and in perfect order. Immediatee poſſeſſion will be given. Enquire of Edward Bonſall & Co. or of Francis Durdin, Burlington, who will inform the price and ſhew the premiſes. may 24 3taw

FOR SALE,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and area very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer. april 5 m&wtf

TO BE LET,

And Poſſeſſion given Immediately.

THAT well known ſtand called, Small's tavern, ſign of the Black-horſe at the eaſt end of Bedford. This ſtand is attended with many advantages; there are two houſes, the one ſtone and the other frame adjoining each other, well finiſhed and upon a very convenient plan; the ſtabling new and large and a pump at the door—beſides, there are but two taverns in the town. The terms and time of leaſing will be made known by application to

Dr. John Anderſon,
of the town of Bedford

may 11. 12aw6w

United States. } ſſ.
Pennſylvania Diſtrict.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in purſuance of a Writ to me directed, from the Hon. Richard Peters, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States, in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Cuſtom-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 20th day of June, inſt. at 12 o'clock at noon

4 Bags of Coffee, and
5 Hampers of Porter.

The ſame having been libelled againſt, proſecuted and condemned as forfeited in the ſaid court.

William Nichols, Marſhal.

Marſhal's Office, June 5th, '98 } §10t

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the ſubſcriber will ſell at Public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, ſituated on Thames-ſtreet, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 ſquare perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, ſeveral large and commodious brick Warehouſes, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame ſhed adjourning thereto, ſufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogſhead of Tobacco; in perfect ſafety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepeſt water in this harbor, an extenſive and well conſtructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ſhips of any burthen at the loweſt tides. From the many advantages this property is known to poſſeſs, it is eſteemed equal if not ſuperior, in point of commercial beneſit, to any in this city, and muſt be a deſirable object to thoſe inclined to purchaſe ſo valuable an eſtate. It is unneceſſary to ſay more on this ſubject, as thoſe intending to purchaſe, will have an opportunity of viewing the premiſes previous to the day of ſale.

The terms on which the above property is ſold, are, that the purchaſer ſhall give approved negotiable notes, with ſecurity to the truſtee for the payment of one half the purchaſe money with intereſt, within three months, and the reſidue with intereſt, within ſix months from the day of ſale.

SAMUEL MOALE.

may 28. dt25th Je.

I hereby give Notice,

TO all my creditors, that I have applied by petition to the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, at their ſeſſion in June term in this month, praying that they would extend to me the benefit of an act of General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, paſſed the 4th day of April, 1798, entitled "An Act providing that the perſon of a debtor ſhall not be liable to impriſonment for debt after delivering up his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, unleſs he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement," and that the ſaid court hath appointed Monday the 25th day of June inſtant, at 10 o'clock, P. M. to hear me and my creditors at ſuch place as the court ſhall be held, where they may attend if they think proper. *JOHN GRAHAM.*

june 11. §t25

Ephraim Clark,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

Corner of Front and Market Street.

WHERE he is juſt opening a very extenſive ſupply of clock dials, caſt braſs, bells, forged work and pinions, pumice ſtone and emery, ſheet braſs, hard and bench vices, witch and clock plyers, large and ſmall files, ſhoe and knee chapes, chains, ſeals and keys, gold, gilt and ſilver watches, ſpring and weight clocks.

june 12 tu&stf

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY

GEORGE RUTTER & Co.

Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a ſtile which will endure the hardſhips of the weather without injury, and which for neatneſs and exactitude of colouring cannot be ſurpaſſed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furniſhed with diſpatch, on the moſt moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire buckets, &c. accompliſhed in that ſuperb ſtile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himſelf from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of ſpecimen's may be ſeen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.

may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING obſerved an advertiſement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our profeſſional abilities, we have to requeſt the public not to be impoſed upon by foreign artiſts; but to decide upon the merits of each by a compariſon of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almoſt univerſally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of eſtabliſhed artiſts, with a view of deceiving the public, and engroſſing that buſineſs which their profeſſional knowledge in no wiſe entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion muſt govern, we flatter ourſelves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great ſuperiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and ſhew the neceſſity of judging for themſelves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the ſelf-flattering advertiſements of Mr G.

Any perſon wiſhing a ſupply of FLAGS and DRUMS will pleaſe apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

CANNON,

Muſket and Piſtol Cartridge Papers,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Is now ready for ſale by WILLIAM YOUNG,
Bookſeller, No. 52, Second Street, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

OF WHOM MAY BE HAD

Baron Steuben's Regulations for the Order and Diſcipline of the Troops of the United States.—To which is added, an act of Congreſs concerning the Militia, price 50 cents; do. large prints 67 cents.

W. YOUNG,

Has for ſale, on the loweſt terms, for caſh or negociable Notes,

Large writing, printing & drafting paper,

ALSO,

Foolscap, Poſt, Folio and 4 to. Poſt of various ſizes, gilt and plain; ink powder ſealing wax, wafers, pocket, ink ſtands, black lead pencils, quills, rulers, caſes of mathematical inſtruments, gunter ſcales, parchment and aſs ſkin memorandum books, pen knives, india rubber and ink.

may 12 3taw3w

Lands for ſale by private Contract,

Propoſals will be received, by the ſubſcriber, until the firſt day of September next, for the purchaſe of any of the following very valuable tracts of land with their improvements.

In the State of New-York,

No. 1. Two lots of ground ſituate in the county of Albany in the town called Lanſingburgh, and diſtinguiſhed or known on a map of ſaid town by the names of No. 71 and 72.

2. Two tracts of land ſituate in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, the one of them near Oliver Delancy's, John Cox's and John Palmer's land, adjoining Brouhs River, the other of them near Devilard's ſnuff mill, Delancy's land and adjoining Brouh's river the whole containing about 84 acres.

3. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Weſt-Cheſter, on the road from Kings-Bridge to Delancy's Mills containing about 66¾ acres.

4. A tract of land ſituate in Montgomery county, being a part of the tract called Jeſſup's purchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in a diviſion of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips by being part of townſhip No. 4. beginning at the S. W. bounds of ſaid purchaſe and at the ſoutherly corner of ſaid townſhip, containing by eſtimation about 5611 acres.

5. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Montgomery, aforeſaid, being alſo a part of Jeſſup's purchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in diviſion of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips, by being part of townſhip No. 31 beginning at S. W. bounds of ſaid townſhip at the diſtance of 262 chains and 50 links from the moſt ſoutherly corner thereof.

6. A tract of land ſituate in Ulſter county, being part of the tract of land known by the name of the Great or Hardenburghs patent, containing about 6000 acres.

7. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid on the N. E. ſide of the river Delaware, being alſo a part of the land formerly granted to Johannes Hardenburgh and others commonly known by the name of the Great patent it being a part of a great lot No. 1. in the general partition of ſaid patent which came to the ſhare of Thomas Newham one of the proprietors, and is known and diſtinguiſhed on the maſs of the ſub-diviſion thereof made by Charles Webb, ſurveyor in the year 1751 by lot No. 60; this land runs ſome diſtance on the river Delaware and contains about 3157 acres.

8. A tract of land in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid in the ſouth tier of lots in the Hardenburgh patent being the lot No. 12, containing about 12,650 acres excepting thereout 320 acres heretofore grant by Robert R. Livingſton to Nathaniel Sachel.

9. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter, beginning on the Papekunk river, and adjoining the 14th monument in the general diviſion of the Hardenburgh patent, containing about 3000 acres.

10. Two equal undivided ſeventh parts of two ſeveral parcels of lands ſituate in the townſhips of Cheming in the county of Tioga on the S. W. ſide of Tioga river, the ſame being part of a tract of about 20,000 acres, theſe two ſevenths contain about 5763 acres.

11. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of the ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being about 2,886 acres.

12. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being alſo about 2,886 acres.

In the State of Maryland.

13. A tract of land now called Bayley's purchaſe in Prince George's county, near to a bay or cove called, Anocoſtin cove, containing about 1212 acres of prime land.

14. A tract of land called Fortune Enlarged, and part of a tract called Beall's adventure enlarged, both lying in Prince George's county on the eaſtern branch of the Potomack, containing about 116 acres.

15. A tract of land with the houſe and improvement called Aron, lying on the eaſtern branch of the river Potomack, oppoſite to the city of Waſhington in Prince George's county containing about 175 acres.

16. A tract of land with the houſes, mills, other buildings and improvements lying near Fort Cumberland in the county of Waſhington containing about 2688 acres.

17. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Waſhington, adjoining to Fort Cumberland, containing 400 acres or thereabouts.

18. One undivided moiety of a tract of land in Allegany county, called ſpruce ſpring, the whole of which contains about 120 acres, alſo one undivided moiety of 23½ tracts or lots of ground, each of which contains about 50 acres, and are numbered from 500 to 799 inclusive, omitting and excepting three lots which are diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 661, 662 and 684 all which ſaid lands adjoin.

In the State of Virginia.

A tract of Meadow land with conſiderable improvements lying on Hunter's creek, Dorrell's creek, Muddy creek and the river Potomack; and adjoining the city of Alexandria containing by patent 295 acres.

Edward Fox, auctioneer.

Philadelphia. June 5th, 1798. 2aw

LOST,

ON THE FOURTH INSTANT.

A NOTE OF HAND, George Pennock, to J. Dorſey, and S. M. Fox, which fell due on that day and was duly paid. The Bank receipt is on it, therefore it is uſeleſs to any other than the owner. The parties will be oblige to any perſon who ſhall return it.

june 8 3taw3w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

50 Cheſts of Prime Teas,

CONSISTING of Imperial, Hyſon, Souchong, Hyſon Skin, Young Hyſon and Bohea, juſt arrived in the Ships Sampſon and Ontario; ſeveral complete ſets of elegant China; 1000 pieces of Nankeen of ſuperior color and quality; a few pieces of common Madraſs Handkerchiefs; a large quantity of India Silks, conſiſting of Luteſtrings, Sarſnets, Perſians, &c &c. of different colors.

ALSO, FOR SALE—*Entitled to the drawback,*

5000 boxes of Pate Graſſe Cheeſe

in excellent order for exportation, juſt received by the ſhip Juno and Joſeph from Amſterdam.

T. B. Freeman,

No. 39 South Front-ſtreet, or at his counting houſe, No. 40, South Water-ſtreet.

may 30. m&ſt

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva

FROM BOURDEAUX,

CONSISTING OF

Claret in hhds. and Caſes

Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes

FOR SALE BY

Thomas Fitzſimons.

may 26. §4w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 25.

THE bill providing for a more effectual collection of certain Internal Revenues of the United States was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. OTIS preſented an addreſs from Newtown, Maſſachuſetts, approbating the conduct of the Executive in reſpect to their negociation with the French Republic, and expreſſive of their determination to ſupport the future meaſures of government.

Mr. CRAIK preſented a ſimilar addreſs from Frederick County, Maryland; and Mr. THOMSON a ſimilar one from Trenton and the vicinity.

Mr. BRENT preſented ſundry reſolutions of three companies of Militia of Leeſburg and Fairfax County, in Virginia, deprecating any meaſures which ſhall have a tendency to involve the country in war; but in caſe the United States ſhould be invaded, they expreſs a determination to come forward in its ſupport.

Theſe addreſſes and reſolutions were referred as uſual.

Mr. HARPER, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the memorials of Jonathan Jackſon and Abel Whitney, reported a bill to regulate the compenſation of officers for collecting the Internal Revenues of the United States, which was twice read and committed for Monday.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill ſupplementary to an act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt, which was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

The houſe next went into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for relief of perſons impriſoned for debt due to the United States; when ſome debate took place on a queſtion to determine whether the benefit provided by this act ſhould be extended to perſons impriſoned on Meſne Proceſs, as well as to thoſe impriſoned on judgments. The motion moved by Mr. HARPER to extend the benefit to perſons confined under Meſne Proceſs was negatived 48 to 29. The bill was then agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. SITGREAVES then propoſed to the houſe a reſolution to the following effect:

"*Reſolved, that the Attorney General of the United States be directed to prepare and report to this houſe the plan of a general law for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, who may be impriſoned by virtue of proceſs out of any Court of the United States, and who ſhall be willing to make an aſſignment of their eſtates and effects for the benefit of their creditors.*"

Ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. SEWALL, from the committee for the protection of Commerce and the defence of the country, to whom were referred Mr. Sitgreaves's reſolutions for inſtructing the commanders of our public and private armed veſſels, and alſo the bill from the Senate for the farther protection of the Commerce and Coaſts of the United States, reported it as the opinion of that committee that the bill from the Senate ought to be agreed to by the houſe.

This report was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole.

On the SPEAKER's aſking for what day this bill ſhould be made the order, Monday, to-morrow and to-day, were named.

The queſtion was firſt taken on Monday, and negatived 43 to 37.

The queſtion was then put upon to-morrow.

Mr. GALLATIN hoped this bill would be made the order for to-morrow, as the bill had only been printed this morning, and the report but this moment made. It would be a very extraordinary proceeding to make this very important bill the order for this day.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS ſaid this was a very extraordinary caſe. When we learn every day that our veſſels are taken by the French cruiſers, without any cauſe whatever, it is neceſſary to act with preciſion. This day had been ſpent on very trifling buſineſs compared with this, and he hoped the houſe would ſit until this bill was gone through.

Mr. M'DOWELL hoped this bill would be made the order for to-morrow, as it had only been laid upon the table this morning, & few gentlemen had yet turned their attention to it. Beſides the uſual hour of adjournment is arrived, and he hoped gentlemen would not inſiſt upon hurrying ſo important a bill through the houſe in this manner. The gentleman from New York remarked that the houſe had been engaged in trifling buſineſs all the day; but he obſerved that gentleman ſat very contented y under the diſcuſſion, though he now ſeems ſo deſirous of expediting this buſineſs.

Mr. SEWALL was impreſſed with the neceſſity of paſſing this bill as ſoon as poſſible. If the committee had thought they might with propriety have taken time to deliberate upon this ſubject, they would not have made this report, but have taken into conſideration the reſolutions which had been referred to them with this bill; but finding it neceſſary that our armed veſſels ſhould receive their inſtructions immediately, that they may go out and take the veſſels on the coaſt, or drive them off, they made this report, intending hereafter to report farther upon the ſubject. But the preſent meaſure they thought neceſſary, from the peculiarity of our preſent ſituation; the dangers attending which the people without ſeemed to be

fully perſuaded of. And as this ſubject had been fully diſcuſſed on the reſolutions which had been before the houſe, he hoped the bill would be immediately taken up; as he wiſhed to provide without delay for the defence of our coaſt as far as our force would permit.

Mr. MACON ſaid it was very extraordinary indeed, that gentlemen ſhould wiſh to hurry this bill through the houſe in the way propoſed. It appeared as if they were afraid of any thing coming from our Commiſſioners before they got the country in war. Being now the uſual hour of adjournment, it could not be expected that if the houſe went into this bill, that any debate could take place. Indeed gentlemen ſeemed to wiſh to prevent debate as much as poſſible; a few days ago, they had got a rule paſſed that no perſon ſhould ſpeak more than once to any queſtion, and now by moving to go into a committee of the whole at the hour of adjournment, they wiſh to prevent them from ſpeaking once, and that upon a bill which will certainly place the country in a ſtate of war. He thought a regard to decency ought to prevent gentlemen from puſhing this motion.

Mr. LYON called upon gentlemen to conſider the importance of this bill. He conſidered it as a declaration of war as it now ſtands, and he hoped time would be given to conſider the whether ſome amendment could not be introduced into it, ſo as to prevent its being ſo conſidered. At preſent, he believed, it was directly in the face of the laws of nations. He was deſirous of avoiding war if poſſible. His conſtituents alſo wiſhed it. He had received at leaſt 200 letters requeſting him to do all in his power to prevent it. Indeed he was afraid of the conſequences of war; he was afraid it might produce even a diſſolution of the preſent government.

Mr. BRENT was proceeding to expreſs his aſtoniſhment at the conduct of gentlemen in wiſhing to preſs ſo important a ſubject upon the houſe, when members were impatient to adjourn, when

Mr. SEWALL roſe and withdrew his motion, and the bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. HARPER laid before the houſe a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the ſubject of the land tax, which was ordered to be printed and the houſe adjourned.

Macpherſon's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

June 15th, 1798.

☞ THE BLUES are to aſſemble, for the purpoſe of Exerciſe in full uniform, on MONDAY next, at 5 o'clock in the morning, on the uſual parade, Centre Square.

ROBERT HEYSHAM, *Adjutant, p. t.*

N. B. In future, when the BLUES are ordered to aſſemble, it is to be underſtood that they are to appear in *full uniform*, and at the *uſual parade*, unleſs the *orders* expreſs the contrary.

Infantry Company.

☞ THOSE young men, who are willing to form an uniform Light Infantry Company, to be attached to one of the regiments of Militia of the city of Philadelphia, are requeſted to meet at Yohe's tavern, the ſign of the White Swan, in Race ſtreet, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

june 15

Artilleriſts! Attention!

THE 6th Company of the Regiment of Philadelphia Artillery, being a part of the 80,000 militia, ordered by the Preſident of the United States, "*to be in readineſs to march at a moment's warning*,"—it is expected, as the members have been duly notified, that they will, at this important and eventful criſis, evince a laudable ambition to *appear* and *act* as citizen Soldiers, in defence of our Liberties and Independence, as ſecured by the Federal and State Conſtitutions and Government, under favor of divine Providence.

The free, independent Citizens of Philadelphia, Southwark and the Northern Liberties, are invited to join the ſaid Company, upon the terms of appearing in complete uniform, agreeably to the rights and privileges ſecured to the "Volunteer Corps of Artillery," by the 11th ſection of an act of Congreſs, paſſed the 8th of May, 1792, and the 3d ſection of the preſent militia law of this ſtate.

N. B. An Election for a Second Lieut. will be held at Capt. Handel's, in Race-ſtreet, next Monday afternoon, at 7 o'clock, where the punctual attendance of the members is expected.

JOHN WOODSIDE, Captain.

June 14.

☞ Attention! Artillery Blues.

THE Gentlemen who have enrolled themſelves in order to form the above Company, are deſired to meet on Saturday evening, 16th June, at 7 o'clock, at George Hill's, No. 130, North Second-ſtreet, ſign of the Buck, to elect Officers, determine upon uniform, and form bye-laws. Applicants, previous to that time, will enjoy the privilege of voting.

June 14.

Editors of newſpapers will pleaſe to give the above a place.

Volunteer Rifle Company.

THE Citizens of Philadelphia and the Northern Liberties, who are diſpoſed to join ſaid company, in ſupport of the Liberty and Laws of their country, are informed that articles of aſſociation are left at the houſes of John Haines, no. 132, High ſtreet, John Coyle, no. 303, ſaid ſtreet, and at the counting houſe of Obadiah Stockton, corner of 9th and High-ſtreets, where able bodied, active citizens are invited to enrol themſelves.

☞ *The Printers in this city are requeſted to give the above a few publications.*

june 12

FOR SALE,

800 pieces of Sail Cloth

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JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

june 15 §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *June 16.*

CONGRESS.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States reſumed the conſideration of the bill ſupplementary to, and to amend the act authorizing the Preſident of the United States to raiſe a Proviſional Army, when the amendment moved yeſterday to confine the loaning of arms to the Volunteers to *field pieces*, inſtead of ſmall arms and accoutrements, came again under conſideration, and was negatived 41 to 54. Mr. SEWALL then moved an additional ſection to the bill authorizing the Preſident of the United States when he ſhall think proper to appoint ſuch Officers as he may deem neceſſary for the more ſpeedy raiſing of the Proviſional Army, whenever the Public Service ſhall require them. This motion was negatived 39 to 41. Mr. BAYARD propoſed an amendment providing that the Volunteers ſhould not be compelled to march beyond the limits of a State adjoining to that to which they belong. This motion was negatived there being only 19 votes in favour of it. Mr. DAYTON propoſed to farther amend the bill by adding the word "*legions*" ſo that the Volunteers may be formed into legions, regiments or battalions. This motion was agreed to without objection or diviſion. The committee then roſe, and the Houſe having concurred in the amendments of the committee of the whole, Mr. SEWALL renewed his motion for adding a new ſection to the bill, authorizing the Preſident to appoint the officers to the Proviſional Army when he ſhall think proper, and the queſtion was taken by Yeas and Nays as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen,	Meſſrs. Hoſmer,	
Bartlett,	Imlay,	
Bayard,	Kittera,	
Brooks,	S. Lyman,	
Bullock,	Matthews,	
Champlin,	Morgan,	
Cochran,	Otis,	
Coit,	I. Parker,	
Craik,	Reed,	
Dana,	Rutledge,	
Dennis,	Schureman,	
Edmond,	Sewall,	
Evans,	Sinnickſon,	
A. Foſter,	Sitgreaves,	
D. Foſter,	N. Smith,	
J. Freeman,	Thatcher,	
Glen,	Thomas,	
Goodrich,	Tillinghaſt,	
Gordon,	Van Alen,	
Griſwold,	Wadſworth,	
Harper,		41

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Baldwin,	Meſſrs. Heiſter,	
Bard,	Holmes,	
Benton,	Jones,	
Blount,	Locke,	
Brent,	Lyon,	
Burgeſs,	Macon,	
Chapman,	M'Clenachan	
T. Claiborne,	M'Dowell,	
W. Claiborne,	Milledge,	
Clopton,	New,	
Dawſon,	Shepard,	
Davis,	S. Smith,	
Dent,	W. Smith,	
Fowler,	Sprigg,	
Gallatin,	Sumter,	
Gilleſpie,	A. Trigg,	
Gregg,	J. Trigg,	
Hanna,	Varnum,	
Harriſon,	R. Williams.	
Havens,		39

General SMITH then renewed his motion to prevent any other arms being lent to the Volunteers beſides field pieces, the queſtion on which was taken by Yeas and Nays follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen,	Meſſrs. Holmes,	
Baldwin,	Jones,	
Bard,	Locke,	
Benton,	Lyon,	
Blount,	Macou,	
Burgeſs,	M'Clenachan	
T. Cleiborne,	M'Dowell,	
W. Claiborne	Milledge,	
Cloptons	New,	
Dawſon,	S. Smith,	
Fowler,	Sprigg,	
Gallatin,	Stanford,	
Gilleſpie,	Sumpter.	
Gregg,	J. Trigg,	
Hanna,	A. Trigg,	
Harriſon,	Varnum,	
Havens,	R. Williams.	
Heiſter,		35.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Bartlett,	Meſſrs. Hindman,	
Bayard,	Hoſmer,	
Broooks,	Imlay,	
Bullock,	Kittera,	
Champlin,	D. Lyman,	
Chapman,	Matthews,	
Cochran,	Morgan,	
Coit,	I. Parker,	
Craik,	Reed,	
Dana,	Rutledge,	
Davis,	Schureman,	
Dennis,	Sewall,	
Dent,	Shepard,	
Edmond,	Sinnickſon,	
Evans,	Sitgreaves,	
A. Foſter,	N. Smith,	
D. Foſter,	W. Smith,	
J. Freemen,	Thatcher,	
Glenn,	Thomas,	
Goodrich,	Thomſon,	
Gordon,	Tillinghaſt,	
Griſwold,	Van Allen,	
Harper,	Wadſworh.	
		46.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill providing Arms for the Militia throughout the United States was read the third time and paſſed, by Yeas and Nays 55 to 17. The ſeventeen negatives were Meſſrs. Allen, Bartlett, Bullock, Chapman, Dana, Edmond, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, Glen, Gregg, Griſwold, Iſaac Parker, Schureman, Sewall, Sitgreaves, Thatcher, and Tillinghaſt.

The reſolutions laid upon the table ſome days ago by Mr. Harper appropriating a ſum of money for defraying the expence of the additional regiment or artillery and engineers, and to authorize the Preſident to obtain ſuch a loan of money as may be neceſſary for the expences of the government for the preſent year, over and above the current Revenue, were taken up in the committee of the whole, agreed to, and bills ordered to be reported accordingly.—The houſe meets to day.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

AMONG the numerous claſs of our fellow-citizens of Jerſey, who have evidenced to our Executive, and the other branches of our government, their inviolable attachment, and determined reſolution, to ſupport that government,—permit the Grand Jury of Burlington to approach you on this all important and trying occaſion.

It is an untruth—and we thus publicly declare it—that the people of the United States *are a divided people*: they have long known, and happily experienced, the bleſſings reſulting from a conſtitution, founded on the will and conſent of the people, and admire with gratitude the adminiſtration thereof, and are determined never to ſee it abuſed, or the American name traduced with impunity.

We moſt unitedly accord with theſe ſentiments, and offer to you, our abſolute continuance of a confidence hitherto in no wiſe impaired. The prudent and firm meaſures that have been purſued by our Executive, to maintain the dignity and independence of theſe United States, are evidences which ſtrengthen that alliance, and will give us ſupport in the moſt trying troubles which may hereafter await us

The ſpoliations on our commerce, and the abuſe of the perſons and property of our citizens, meet with our abhorrence and deteſtation, and we hereby engage to unite with you and the other branches of our government, in every proper and legal meaſure, to ſecure to us, our rights as a nation, and maintain the good effects, flowing from a ſtate of peace.

Signed by the unanimous order of the Grand Jury.

CALEB NEWBOLD, Foreman.

ISRAEL RIDGWAY, Clerk.

Burlington County, May, 1798.

To the GRAND JURY of the County of Burlington.

GENTLEMEN,

I READ with pleaſure in this addreſs, your declaranion, that it is an untruth, that the people of the United States are a divided people, that they have long known, and happily experienced, the bleſſings reſulting from a conſtitution, founded on the will and conſent of the people, that you admire with gratitude the adminiſtration of it, and that you are determined never to ſee it abuſed, or the American name traduced with impunity.

The beſt criterion by which a republic is to be tried, and the moſt infallible judgment of its duration, is to be formed from its unanimity, againſt foreign influence, and foreign hoſtility. The moment a party is formed, abandoned enough to reſort to foreign influence for ſupport, that moment may be conſidered, as the commencement, of the declins and fall of a republic.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1798.

The following addreſs was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, by the Senators and Repreſentatives of the State of Georgia.

To JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR

The underwritten inhabitants of the city of Savannah and its vicinity impreſſed with the value of national independence, and of the wiſdom and virtue which have characteriſed a government ſo happily calculated to enſure and preſerve this bleſſing, cannot withhold their approbation to the meaſures which you have purſued at a juncture ſo critical to the United States, as the preſent.

Fondly anticipating the reſtoration of a good underſtanding on principles compatible with juſtice and honor, with a nation for whom America had always manifeſted ſentiments of the moſt real and undiſguiſed friendſhip, they ſaw with pleaſure the departure of the commiſſioners entruſted with this object, whoſe perſonal characters juſtified an entire confidence (and which the event has proved not to have been miſplaced) that no ſuitable means would be neglected in purſuing the important object of their miſſion. And notwithſtanding the painful and inexpreſſible ſenſation which the conduct of men at the head of a government once our allies and friends excited, there remains a conſolation, that the cauſe and reſponſibility of this conduct will reſt on themſelves alone. And it is with great pleaſure that we congratulate you Sir, and our country on the wiſe and prudent meaſures you have purſued for the preſervation of peace and the protection of our independence; we believe that you have done as much for the obtainment of the firſt of theſe objects as a due regard for the other would juſtify or permit;—and ſhould the laſt argument of nations, a reſort to arms, become indiſpenſible for the protection of thoſe rights which are the moſt dear to us—We pledge ourſelves for the ſupport of our government, by which alone they can be ſecured, and at the hazard of our lives and properties to convince the world that we will take no ſhare in the diſgrace of being conſidered a divided people.

Signed by 362.

To the Inhabitants of the city of Savannah and its vicinity in the State of Georgia.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for this addreſs, which as it comes from a reſpectable portion of the union ſo remote from the ſeat of government, and expreſſes ſentiments, ſo noble ſpirited and patriotic, has given me as much pleaſure as any I have ever received.

Painful indeed, and inexpreſſible are the ſenſations which the conduct of men at the head of a nation, once our allies and friends has excited; the reſponſibility of their conduct muſt reſt on themſelves alone.

I thank you for your congratulations to me, and to our Country, and for your candid teſtimony in favor of the wiſdom and prudence of the meaſures purſued for the preſervation of peace and protection of our independence.

Peace and Independence, united have indeed been my objects, and I rejoice in your opinion, which correſponds with my own, that as much has been done, for the attainment of the firſt of theſe objects, as a due regard for the other would juſtify or permit.

Reaſon is not heard, or if heard is deſpiſed, and nothing within my knowledge remains but the laſt argument of nations.

The honorable pledge of your lives, and properties for the ſupport of government, and to convince the world that you will take no ſhare in the diſgrace of being conſidered a divided people, is very ſatisfactory and greatly to your honor.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 6th, 1798.

Eaſton, Maryland.

At a meeting of the Juſtices, the Grand and Petit Jurors, and the Officers of Talbot County Court, and of a numerous and reſpectable Body of the People of the County, aſſembled at Eaſton, on the 29th day of May, in the year 1798, in purſuance of previous notice, for the purpoſe of conſidering the ſituation of their public affairs, and of expreſſing their ſentiments concerning them, John Roberts, Eſquire, was unanimouſly choſen Chairman, and Nicholas Hammond, William Perry, William Hayward, Thomas James Bullitt, John Leeds Bozman, Samuel Chamberlaine, Hugh Sherwood, John Hughes, and Perry Benſon, Eſquires, were appointed a Committee to prepare an addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, in approbation of his conduct in his negociations with the Republic of France, and declaring the determination of the people to ſuppoit the government, and the rights and independence of their country.

Whereupon the Committe retired, and after ſome time returned, and reported the following addreſs, which was twice read, and unanimouſly adopted.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR.

THE People of Talbot county, in the ſtate of Maryland, impreſſed in common with their fellow-citizens, with a lively ſenſe of the critical ſituation of their public affairs, feel it a duty which they owe to their country and themſelves, to addreſs to you the ſentiments which the preſent occaſion has inſpired.

We had hoped that the moderation, wiſdom and juſtice, with which the executive government of the United States hath conducted itſelf in its relations with foreign powers, would have ſecured us from a participation in the war which has deſolated Europe: It is therefore with extreme concern that we view the alarming poſition, in which the nation is placed by the rapacious avarice and deſtructive projects of thoſe who tyrannize over the people of France. But in the midſt of this concern, we derive abundant conſolation from reflecting, that the meaſures which you have purſued for removing ſubſiſting differences with the French Republic, have proceeded from a liberal and ſincere diſpoſition to reſtore harmony, and preſerve the important intereſts of the United States, without ſacrificing the honor or ſovereignty of their government, and were ably and wiſely calculated to attain theſe ends, had your negociations been reciprocated with that ſpirit of reconciliation and friendſhip, which her public agents have ſo often, but ſo perfidiouſly profeſſed. We feel the keeneſt indignation in perceiving that theſe advances have been treated with unmerited contempt; and that the ambitious directors of this government, wholly abandoning the immutable principles of juſtice, and equally diſregarding the law of nations and the faith of treaties, have wantonly perſiſted in accumulating injuries upon the commerce and perſons of our citizens, and in vilifying, by the moſt ſcandalous inſults, the executive authority of the United States.

In ſuch a ſtate of things it becomes indiſpenſably neceſſary, for a free people to expreſs their feelings, and to vindicate their rights; and while we declare our entire confidence in your wiſdom and integrity, we aſſure you, Sir, of our determination to ſupport every meaſure, which the preſent criſis may demand, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, and to deſtroy thoſe malignant hopes which have been entertained from a vain belief, that the people of this country are at variance with their government.

Animated as we are by the love of peace, it is not without reluctance that we contemplate the calamities of war; but reſolved to maintain the rights and independence of our country, without the enjoyment of which, peace would be only vaſſalage, we are fully prepared to await the events which may befall us; and if recourſe muſt be had to arms, we ſhall truſt, under divine Providence, to the juſtice of our cauſe: And under ſuch auſpices, we are confident that the iſſue will be fortunate, and be rendered glorious by the wiſdom and patriotiſm of the government, and by the courage and virtue of the people.

Signed by order of the meeting,

JOHN ROBERTS, Chairman.

To the Juſtices, the Grand and Petit Jurors and Officers of Talbot County, and the numerous Body of the People of the County, aſſembled at Eaſton the 29th May.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS unanimous addreſs from ſo reſpectable an aſſembly of citizens, of ſuch various claſſes and denominations, conveying to me the ſentiments which the preſent occaſion has inſpired, does me great honor.

You ſee that neither juſtice nor moderation can ſecure us from a participation in the war which has agitated Europe. The rapacious avarice and deſtructive projects of thoſe who rule in France, has made war upon us already for years—a war all of one ſide, a war without reciprocity.

Our negociations have been conducted upon public and national principles and intereſts, not upon little projects of the private ambition, or avarice of individuals among the rulers. Our advances have been treated with unmerited contempt; the queſtion now is, Will you reverſe your maxims! and by gratifying the rapacity of rulers abroad, teach your own future rulers at home leſſons of rapacity.

The executive authority of your country, you may depend upon it, will be vilified, by the moſt ſcandalous inſults, by ſuch rulers, as long as it is upright and pure.

Peace without independence, according to your own happy expreſſion, would be vaſſalage.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1798.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN HOUSE,

No. 333, in Front-ſtreet,

Near Poole's bridge—formerly the ſign of the Ewe and Lamb.

Enquire at No. 91, North Sixth ſtreet.

june 15 $

Millenery Room,

136, Market ſtreet.

Miss CHRYSTAL,

INFORMS her friends, that ſhe has received by the late arrivals from Europe, her uſual ſupply of the very lateſt faſhions in MILLENERY, &c with a great variety of Straw, Leghorn, and Chip HATS and BONNETS, of the neweſt ſhapes, which will be opened this day.

june 11 20

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has aſſigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fiſher, Samuel W. Fiſher, and Thomas Wilſon.

All perſons who have demands are requeſted to furniſh their accounts without delay—and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment to the Subſcribers, acting Aſſignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

[TRANSLATED FOR THE *AURORA.*]

From the French Miniſter of Foreign Affairs to the American Commiſſioners.

Paris, 28th Ventoſe, 6th year (18th March 1798)

THE underſigned miniſter of the French Republic for Foreign Affairs has laid before the Executive Directory the memorial which he has received from the Commiſſioners and Envoys Extraordinary of the United States of America, dated the 28th of Nivoſe laſt. The Directory deſirous of convincing the United States of the real diſpoſitions with which it is animated in regard to them has directed the underſigned to communicate to the Commiſſioners and Envoys Extraordinary the following obſervations:

The firſt thing with which the mind is neceſſarily ſtruck in the memorial of the commiſſioners and envoys extraordinary is the method which they have thought proper to purſue in the ſtatement of the points that are in controverſy between the two ſtates.—The Executive Directory, animated with the moſt conciliatory diſpoſitions, impreſſed with a ſenſe of the intereſts that ought to draw the two nations towards each other, and eager to concur in the well known wiſh of the people of both countries, to maintain a perfect intimacy between them, had reaſon to expect that the Envoys would have come forward with ſimilar diſpoſitions on the part of their government, with minds actuated with the ſame views and impreſſed with the ſame wiſhes. How great, after ſuch an expectation, muſt have been the ſurprize of the Executive Directory, when the underſigned communicated to them a memorial, in which the commiſſioners and envoys extraordinary, reverſing the known order of facts, have ſtudiouſly paſſed over, as it were, in ſilence the juſt motives of complaint of the French government and diſguiſed the real cauſe of the miſunderſtanding which is prolonging itſelf between the two republics, ſo that it ſhould appear from that partial and incorrect ſtatement, that the French Republic has no real grievances to complain of, no juſt reparations to require, while the United States ſhould alone have a right to complain, alone be entitled to demand ſatisfaction?

The motives which have induced the preference given to this mode of proceeding have not eſcaped the Directory. Actuated by a proper ſenſe of the dignity of the Republic, whoſe intereſts it is entruſted with, and wiſhing eventually to guard againſt the views that might have pointed out ſuch a conduct, it has given it in charge to the underſigned to diſpel theſe deluſive appearances, which indeed muſt vaniſh before a candid ſtatement of facts and as ſoon as the real intentions of the Directory ſhall have been ſolemnly made to appear in oppoſition to thoſe views which could only be unjuſtly attributed to them by taking advantage of their ſilence.

It is an inconteſtible truth, which is entirely kept out of view in the memorial of the commiſſioners and envoys extraordinary, that France is entitled to a priority of complaints and of grievances, that theſe complaints and grievances were real as well as numerous *long before the United States had the leaſt foundation for either*, and conſequently before any of the facts which the envoys have ſo elaborately and minutely diſcuſſed had taken place.

It is a no leſs inconteſtible truth, that all the grievances exhibited by the commiſſioners and envoys extraordinary, with ſome exceptions which the underſigned *was ready to diſcuſs* are a neceſſary conſequence of the meaſures which the prior conduct of the United States had rendered juſtifiable on the part of the French republic, and which her treaties with the ſaid United States authoriſed in certain caſes which it depended upon the general government of the Union to bring or not into exiſtence.

It is foreign to my purpoſe to enumerate the complaints which the French government had reaſon to make againſt the federal government ſince the commencement of the war excited againſt the French republic by a power jealous of its proſperity and of its regeneration. Thoſe details are contained in the numerous official communications made at Philadelphia by the miniſters of the republic; they have been recapitulated by the predeceſſor of the underſigned, in a note dated the 19th Ventoſe, 4th year, addreſſed to the miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, and particularly detailed in the official note of citizen Adet, dated at Philadelphia, the 25th Brumaire, 5th year. Complaint was made in the above note of the non execution of the only clauſes of the treaties concluded in 1778 in which France had ſtipulated ſome advantages in return for the efforts which ſhe had engaged to make for the common utility, and of inſults which had been offered to the dignity of the French republic.

In fact, from the commencement of the war, the American tribunals claimed the right of taking cognizance of the validity of prizes carried by French cruizers into the ports of the United States. It reſulted from this pretenſion, contrary to the letter of the treaty of commerce of 1778, that the property of the citizens of the republic was unjuſtly detained; that the French were entirely diſcouraged from cruiſing in the American ſeas againſt an enemy who was reviving the moſt barbarous laws of that mode of warfare, in order to inſult and annihilate the American commerce even before the eyes of the federal government.

Nor was that government ſatisfied with favoring the enemies of the French republic, in a point of ſo much importance, a point indeed, out of which ſome abuſes might have ariſen, but which the French government ſhewed itſelf diſpoſed to prevent—they went ſo far as to grant to the ſhips of the enemy, contrary to the plain letter of the above mentioned treaty, an aſylum in the ports of the United States after having captured property or veſſels belonging to French citizens. Soon after, a national ſloop of war, at anchor in the port

of Philadelphia, was seized and her commander arrested by order of the government. In like manner the person of the ex-governor of Guadaloupe was arrested by process from the American tribunals, to answer a complaint founded upon facts relative to his administration. and the executive directory were obliged to threaten making use of reprisals before that affair could take the course which was assigned to it by the law of nations. During the whole space of time of which a review has just now been taken, the French government endeavored in vain to determine the government of the United States to procure to the agents of the French republic the legal means of carrying into execution the articles of the contular convention of 1788, which granted privileges to our commerce and navigation, the principle of which was established by the treaties of 1778, and nothing could be obtained in this respect, but fruitless references to the tribunals. In general, all matters which, with a truly conciliatory disposition, might have been settled in the way of negociation wer habitually referred to the judicial authorities, who whether they were or not under a secret influence, did in the end either deprive the republic of rights founded upon treaties, or modified the exercise thereof as suited the system adopted by the executive.

Such was the true state of things in the month of August 1795, when the ratification of a treaty of amity commerce and navigation, signed at London in November preceding, between the United States and Great Britain, filled the measure of the grievances of the republic.

What had been till that period the conduct of the French government towatds the United States? The undersigned in order to contrast it with that of the federal government, needs only recall to mind certain facts which surely cannot have been forgotten:

Engaged in Europe by the most pressing concerns, the Republic had not directed her attention to the United States unless it was to give them fresh proofs of the most sincere attachment and friendship; she left it to her agents amicably to discuss, with the federal government, the controversies, a sketch of which has just now been given, and which if they had been met on both sides with a real spirit of conciliation could not have altered, to the present degree, the good understanding of the parties. Scarcely was the Republic constituted when she sent a minister to Philadelphia, whose first step was to declare to the United States, that they should not be urged to carry into execution the defensive clauses of the treaty of alliance, although the existing circumstances were in the most unequivocal manner within the *Casus fœderis*. Far from viewing this conduct in its proper light, the American government considered it as the acknowledgment of a right, and in the same spirit the commissioners and envoys extraordinary have met this question in the beginning of their memorial. The minister of the Republic at Philadelphia, having given uneasiness to the American government, was recalled with readiness and his recall was attended with circumstances of extreme severity. His successor carried to the United States all the *reparations* that could be wished for, accompanied with the sincerest and most friendly declarations.—Nothing can equal the spirit of concil ation. or rather condescension, in which his instructions were drawn up in relation to every point that had occasioned any uneasiness to the federal government. Citizen Adet, in the name of the convention, corroborated those expressions of good-will, and that assembly itself received with the effusions of an unbounded confidence and sincerity, the new minister which the President of the United States sent to them, with the apparent intention of corresponding sincerely with the dispositions which the republic had never ceased to evince.

Yet it will hardly be believed, that the French Republic and her alliance were *actually sacrificed* at the very moment when she was thus giving to her ally increased proofs of her attention and regard, and that the co responding demonstrations of the Federal Executive had no other view but to lull her and her government into a deceitful security. It is nevertheless well known, at this day, that it was at that period that Mr. Jay, who had been sent to London, only, it was then said, in order to negociate arrangements respecting the depredations which were committed by he British cruizers on the American trade, was signing a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, the negociation and signature of which had been kept a most profound secret at Paris and at Philadelphia. That treaty was not avowed to our minister plenipotentiary until the last extremity; and it was communicated to him only for form's sake, after it has been sanctioned by the ratification of the Senate. When the agents of the Republic complained of that mysterious conduct they were answered by an appeal to the independence of the United States solemnly established by the treaties of 1778; a strange mode of defence against a complaint which the dissimulation which was used proves to have been but too well grounded; an insidious subgerfuge, which to the real point of the question substitutes a general principle, which the Republic could not be suspected to controvert or deny, and which by means of a sophism destroys that intimate confidence which ought to subsist between two allies, and particularly between the French Republic and the Untited States.

If it is difficult to discover in this conduct that which ought to be looked for from a friend, what shall we think of the treaty itself and of its provisions? That treaty is at this day known to all Europe; and the small majorities which gave it sanction in both house, as well as the strong and numerous expressions of the opinion of the People against it, are so many honorable testimonials in support of the view which the French government has taken of it. The undersigned will not repeat the observations made by his predecessor on this treaty, in his note of the 19th Ventose before mentioned and in that of the 19th Messidor following; neither will he repeat what the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Philadelphia set forth much at large in his official note of the 25th Brumaire. He will confine himself to observing summarily, that every thing having been calculated in that treaty to make the neutrality of the United States operate to the disadvantage of the French Republic and to the advantage of England, that the Federal government having, in that instrument, made to Great-Britain concessions, the most unheard of, the most incompatible with the interests of the United States, the most derogatory to the alliance which subsisted between the said States and the French Republic.—the latter has been perfectly free, in order to avoid the inconveniences of the treaty of London, to availitself of the Means of self-preservation which the laws of nations and prior treaties offered.

Such are the motives which have, prompted the *arretes* of the Directory of which the United States complain, as well as the conduct of its agents in the West Indies All those measures are founded on the Article II of the treaty of 1778; which provides that as to navigation and commerce France shall always stand in relation to the United, States on the footing of the most favoured nation. The Executive Directory connot be blamed, if the execution of this eventual clause has produced some inconveniences to the American flag. As to abuses, which may have arisen under the operation of that principle, the undersigned again repeats—*that he was ready to discuss them in the most amicable manner.*

From this faithful exposition of the facts which have progressively led to the present existing misunderstanding between the two Republics, it is evident, as the undersigned observed in the beginning of this answer, that the French Republic were first aggrieved and that such of her measures as may have given rise to the complaints of the United States are, with a few exceptions the natural consequence of a state of things which it was in their power to produce or to avoid.

If the undersigned, in setting forth the complaints of the Republic should confine himself to the treaty of London, he would but partially fulfil his duty, which directs his attention to further objects.

From the moment when that treaty was put into execution, the government of the United States appeared to think itself released from the necessity of saving appearances towards the Republic.—Notwithstanding the reiterated assurance which had been given to its ministers, that this treaty should make no change in the pre-existing state of the neutrality of the United States, the French cruisers were notified in the course of the year 1796, that they could no longer, as had been theretofore practiced, be admitted to sell their prizes in the ports of the United States. This decision was made by the Federal Court of Justice, and grounded on the treaty concluded between the United States and Great-Britain.

The newspapers known to be under the indirect controul of the cabinet have, since that treaty, been doubly active in their invective and calumnies against the Republic, and against her principles her representatives, and agents; libellous publications openly paid for by the Minister of Great-Britain, have brought to view, under every shape, those insults and those calumnies; and such a scandalous state of things never excited the attention of the government, who might have repressed it. On the contrary it was countenanced by the public acts of the government itself. The Executive Directory has seen itself denounced in a speech delivered by the President in the course of the month of May (O. S.) as endeavouring to spread anarchy and divisions in the United States. The new allies which the Republic has acquired, and who are the same who concurred in asserting the independence of the Americans, have also been insulted in official correspondences which have been made public, and in the newspapers. Indeed it is impossible not to discover in the tenor of the speeches, and in that of the publications which have been alluded to, a latent enmity, which only awaits a favorable moment to break out.

Facts being thus placed in their true light, it is disagreeable to be compelled to think that the instructions on which the commissioners have acted, have not been drawn up with the sincere intention to produce a pacific result; since far from grounding their memorial on some acknowledged principles, or uncontested facts, they have inverted and confounded one and the other; so as to be enabled to impute to the Republic all the misfortunes of a rupture, which it appears to be intended to produce by such a line of conduct. It is evident, that the intention unequivocally expressed of maintaining, at every hazard, the treaty of London, *which is the principal grievance of the Republic*; of adhering to the spirit which has produced that treaty and directed its execution, and of refusing to allow to the Repub ic any of the modes of reparation which she has proposed through the undersigned, have dictated those instructions. It is equally evident, that there is no hesitation in sacrificing to these foreign feelings, those which the treaties of 1778, and the recollection of the circumstances in the midst of which they were concluded, ought to inspire.

The remote consequences of such a conduct have not escaped the attention of the directory. It is wished, while nothing is omitted which can prolong the misunderstanding, and even encrease it, to throw on the republic, in the view of America and Europe, all the odium of such a rupture:

It is endeavered, to justify by delusive appearances, the prejudices which are disseminated at pleasure against the republic, and the system of exasperation and alienation which is pursued, in respect to her, with the most unaccountable perseverance: It is intended, finally, to seize the first favorable opportunity of consummating an intimate union with a power, towards which a devotion and partiality are shewn, which has long been the basis of the conduct of the Federal government.

The intentions which the undersigned attributes to the government of the United States are so little disguised, that nothing seems to have been neglected at Philadelphia, to render them evident to every eye. It was probably with this view, that it was thought proper to send to the French republic, persons whose opinions and connections are too well known to expect from them dispositions sincerely conciliatory. It is painful to the undersigned to be obliged to contrast this conduct with that which has been held towards the cabinet of St. James in analogous circumstances. The American executive was anxious to send to London ministers well known to possess sentiments suitable to the object of their mission.—The republic might have expected, it would seem, a similar deference: and if the same degree of propriety has not been observed with respect to them, it is but too probable. that it must be attributed to the views above pointed out by the undersigned.

It is impossible to foresee whither such dispositions may lead.—The undersigned hesitates not to believe, that the American, like the French, nation beholds with regret such a state of things, and is sorrowfully affected with the idea of its consequences. He thinks the Americans will form a correct opinion, with regard to the prejudices against an allied people which endeavors have been made to instil into them; and, also with regard to the engagements which it seems to be the object to prevail upon them to contract to the injury of an alliance which has so powerfully contributed to place and maintain them in the rank of nations, and that they will discover *in those new combinations* the only dangers to which their prosperity and national importance can be exposed.

Impressed with the truth of these observations and the consequences which flow from them the executive directory have authorised the undersigned to express himself with all the frankness which becomes the French nation. It was indispensible, that he should, in the name of the executive directory, dispel the mist of illusions with which the complaints of the ministers of the French republic have for five years past been surrounded with a view to weaken, misrepresent or disguise them. He was absolutely bound, by declaring their sentiments in an unequivocal manner, to clear up every doubt and every false interpretation to which they might have been subjected.

It is therefore, solely with a view *to smooth the way to discussion*, that the undersigned has entered upon the preceding explanations: It is with the same view that he declares to the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, that notwithstanding the kind of prejudice which may have been entertained with respect to them, the executive directory are disposed to treat with that one of the three commissioners whose opinions presumed to be more impartial, promise in the course of explanations a greater share of that mutual confidence which is indispensibly required. The undersigned flatters himself, that this overture will meet with no serious opposition on the part of the commissioners and envoys extraordinary; it is the more natural to expect it, as by the tenor of their powers the said commissioners and envoys extraordinary are authorised to negotiate jointly or *separately*; so that nothing but the desire of precluding all accommodation could raise any objection against that measure, which moreover is merely pointed out to the commissioners themselves, in order that nothing may on this occasion have an unfavorable appearance, and which evidently has no other object than to secure a happy issue to the negotiation by removing at the first outset every thing that might, in the course of that negotiation, awaken feelings that might eventually commit it.

The undersigned hopes the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, will soon enable him to inform the executive directory of their determination. Whatever this determination may be, the undersigned flatters himself, that the explanation he has given will have placed the subject in its true light, and may eventually serve to remove, in the eyes of all impartial men, the unfavorable impression, which might be endeavored to be made respecting the intentions of the French republic and her government.

He concludes by renewing to the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, the assurance of his consideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Positively the last Night.

AT O'ELLERS ROOM.

MR. CHALMERS,

Most respectfully begs leave to inform his friend and the public, that with the assistance of Mr. WILLIAMSON, from the New-York Theatre, he means to give

READINGS AND RECITATIONS,

Serious and Comic.

Particularly a POETIC ADDRESS to the Patriotic Young Men of Philadelphia.

This Evening, the 16th of June.

Mr. *Williamson* will Sing several new SONGS.

And in the course of the Evening

The much admired popular Patriotic songs,

The Boston Patriotic Song,

"ADAMS AND LIBERTY"

The New-York Federal Song,

"WASHINGTON AND THE CONSTITUTION."

And

"HAIL COLUMBIA."

Several pieces of Music on the Grand Piano Forte.—by the celebrated Mr. LINLEY, being his 2d appearance in public in this Country.

N. B. Mr. Williamson being obliged to perform at the New-York Theatre on Monday evening, the public may depend upon it, that there will be no postponement on any account whatever.

This Day is Published,

By THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41 South Second-Street, (price 62½ cents.)

THE COMPLETE

Soldier's Pocket Companion;

OR,

A PLAIN AND EASY METHOD OF

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

CONTAINING;

The new system of manual and platoon exercise, now practised in the army of Great-Britain together with filing, grounding, advancing, handling, easing and reversing of arms, with field manœvres, camp and garrison duty.

To which are added,

Forms of morning reports, monthly returns, recruiting returns, muster rolls, returns of arms, accoutrements, cloathing, &c. With a roll of country, age, size and servitude.—*ALSO*, The field piece and great gun exercise, with some extracts and observations from Baron Steuben's publication.

By JOHN CAMPBELL,

Late Adjutant in the British 73d Reg't of Foot.

june 16 §12t

THE creditors of G. Rutter will take notice that he has applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors the 4th day of April last past, and the said court has appointed Monday the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. for a hearing, at the State-house; where you may attend if you think proper.

Philadelphia, June 8th, '98. *2t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *June* 16.

Whether the Editor of the Aurora is an *official* agent of the French Directory, or not, time may elucidate. There is however not a doubt that he was furnished with the State Paper, published in the Aurora this morning, some time before it was received by the Executive of the United States.

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[*The following article was not received in time for insertion in the first part of yesterday's impression.*]

A private letter, of a late date has been received from Mr GERRY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, stating that Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall had left Paris, and that he himself waited only for expected Dispatches from our Government.

—

A letter from a gentleman of very respectable character, in Accomack county, Virginia, dated the 8th inst. with a postscript of the 9th, contains the following information:

That about 5 P. M. a very heavy firing began at sea, bearing about east from his house, which called his attention; he repaired to his chamber and with an excellent glass made these observations—Two large ships were engaged at the distance of about 8 or 10 miles from the shore—Their hulls were invisible, but the firing was tremendous and the manœuvres plainly seen, after passing and repassing each other. A third vessel lay to about a mile to the northward, during the whole engagement, which continued till about half past seven, when the combatants lay with their heads to the land, apparently about two cable's length apart; the wind westwardly, and very light.

9th. A. M. This morning one large ship, and several small vessels appearing to be coasters, returning home, were in sight; the Writers sloop soon after came to the inlet.

—

It was mentioned some time ago, that the Whig Club of England had resolved to present General KOSCIUSKO with an elegant SWORD. This honourable mark of respect was placed in the hands of Mr. King, our Minister in London, for the purpose of forwarding it by a careful hand to the General in this city. Captain Lee, of the Adriana, lately arrived at this port, was the bearer of this handsome present, which is made in the form of a Sabre, superbly mounted with gold, and suitably inscribed. The General being at present in Virginia, availing himself of the salubrious Springs of that State, Captain Lee has not been able to fulfil the extent of his commission; but we understand, that on Thursday last he consigned it to the care of Thomas Jefferson, esq. Vice President of the United States, who has undertaken to deliver it personally to the brave Veteran on his return to Virginia. This Sword, we are told, cost Two Hundred Guineas.

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FIRE!

On the 5th inst. at two o'clock in the morning, a Fire broke out in King street, corner of Price's Alley, Charleston, which consumed six Dwelling Houses. Our informant supposes it was by accident.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

—

MR. FENNO,

There is a most ample display of the "Diplomatic Skill of France," in Bache's Aurora of this morning. Talleyrand's insidious letter in answer to the memorial of our Envoys, with the circumstances under which it has made its appearance through Bache, must convince every person that the French have a party in this country.

The Directory are determined to divide and conquer. They have pursued this policy with great success in Europe, and they are pursuing it here by all the means in their power. I pray to God their stratagems may be defeated! This insidious paper must have been sent by Talleyrand to some of his secret agents here, that it might be thrown upon the people in a manner most favorable to the views of the Directory.

AN AMERICAN.

—

MR. FENNO,

What better proof do we want of the diplomatic skill of France—The document this day published in the Aurora, was received the day before yesterday, in French, together with an answer from our commissioners, which is voluminous. The clerks have been engaged in translating one, and copying the other—But behold master Ben, has a translation cut and dried, which was forwarded to some Gallo-American agent here, to be circulated without its answer. The vaporing document contains nothing but what has been better said by Adet and others times without number; but it is well to remind the people on all occasions of the steady adherence of the French to their system of dividing the people from the government—and it is useful to pay attention to this fact, as it furnishes the most indubitable and flagrant proof of the traiterous correspondence maintained by their spies here.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

—

QUERIES,

Addressed to the people of America, by one who has as little intercourse with the office of the Secretary of State, as with the office of the Aurora.

1. Can there be a more complete proof of the existence of a faction in our country, holding a traiterous correspondence with France, than the publication of an "important State Paper," as it is called in the Aurora of this day?

2. By what possible means can it be supposed such a paper, if it be genuine, could have come into the hands of any individual, in his private capacity, unless by transmission from the government of France itself, or from our envoys?

3. Can the latter be supposed to hold correspondence with Bache, or his office?

4. Is not that paper obviously intended as an appeal to the people of America, against their own government, and "an endeavor to spread anarchy and divisions in the United States?"

5. Is there any other standard, than our government, around which the American people can rally, in defence of our independence, our liberties, our properties, and all our internal political and civil institutions for securing and promoting the means of happiness?

6. Is not the conciliatory disposition shewn in this important state paper, and the manner in which it has been ushered forth to the views of the world, perfectly analogous to that which was lately shewn to Switzerland?

7. Were not the Swiss held up to us lately by an agent of France as a pattern of "the exact observance of treaties," and as a people "whose respect for the law of nations could not be doubted?"

[*Vide Adet to Pickering March* 11, 1796, *No.* 129 *in documents. Pickering to Pinckney.*]

8. What has been the result of that "conciliatory disposition" with regard to the Swiss, notwithstanding their exact observance of treaties and respect for the law of nations?

9. Was it not to prevent their taking effectual measures of defence, till France should be prepared to strike a blow at once fatal to a great portion of their most valuable citizens, to their independence as a people and to a government which for the freedom and happiness it diffused amongst its own citizens, and for its pacific and upright conduct towards other nations, had long been the boast of liberty and republicanism in Europe?

10. Ought not their fate and the like insidious attempts, aided by traitors amongst us, to rouse us in defence of our country, that name which was so dear to the antient Spartans, and which it is hoped will be not less dear to the Americans of this day?

Some further queries upon the particular merits of this Important State Paper will be submitted to the consideration of my fellow-citizens.

MARRIED on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr Rogers, Mr. *William Thompson*, to Miss *Jane Wilson*:

——— Last Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Eustick, Mr. *Rembrandt Peale*, to Miss *Eleanora M. Short*:

——— Same evening, Capt. *George Dixon*, to Miss *Eliza Ettinger*:

And on Thursday evening, Mr. *Wm. M'Cally*, to Miss *Frances Reeves*—all of this city.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED, days.

Schr. Two Friends, Bowman, Savannah, 12

Argo, Sydleman, Passamaquody, 10

CLEARED,

Brig Diana, Kirkbride, Liverpool.

The ship William Penn, Josiah, arrived at London, from Portsmouth, the 10th of April, with all her letters and papers, from Philadelphia safe.

The Ganges was spoke on the 14th instant, 10 leagues distant from Cape Henlopen, with the General Green, Revenue Cutter.

NORWICH, May 29.

It is almost impossible for any vessel (that is either going out or coming in our ports) to escape from the merciless Pirates of the French W. India islands, who now, in vast numbers infest the coast of America,—upwards of 50 sail, it is said, have been captured within a few weeks by them.

Pirates look out!

We are informed that eight or nine merchantmen, under convoy of the armed ship Hope, Captain E. Clark, are to sail to-morrow for the West-Indies, from New-London.

Some of the other vessels are also armed, and the probability is, that if any of the daring piratical villians who now infest the coast of this country, are bold enough to attack them when proceeding on their voyage, they will see the effects of the courage of United Americans, who are determined to defend their liberty and property against all the savage endeavours of the murderous and unprincipled sea-tygers, to the contrary.

☞ The Committee appointed by the Merchants of this City, to procure two Ships to be loaned to the United States,—are ready to confer with such of the Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Blacksmiths of the City and Suburbs, as wish to undertake the building of such Ships.

It will be understood that one of the ships is to be built at the upper, the other, at the lower end of the City. Applications to be made at the Committee office, No. 95, South Front Street.

The committee meet at 9 o'clock in the morning of every day, except Sunday.

ROBERT RITCHIE, *Secretary.*

june 16 d1w

LANDING,

At Walnut Street wharf, from the Brig SALLY, James Yardsley, master, from Port au Prince,

88 Hogsheads } Prime Sugar.
40 Tierces }
35 Hogsheads } Coffee.
225 Bags }

FOR SALE BY

Thomas & John Ketland.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Ironmongery and Cutlery in packages
Guns assorted in cases
Queen's ware in crates
Claret in hhds and cases
Port wine of a superior quality in pipes, hhds and quarter casks
New-York and Boston Beef, &c.

june 16 §

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30 tons of Lignum Vitæ,

FOR SALE BY

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

june 7 tuth1t

A FEW COPIES OF

THE LAST DISPATCHES,

From the American Envoys at Paris, and a few of those laid before Congress, on the 3d of April and 4th of May, may be had at this Office.

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sartins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone Ricks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information, Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG, No. 12 Dock-street.*
may 16 §

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER's
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, oppolite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. 56w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties ——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contracting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

TEA WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber returns her sincere thanks for the generous encouragement she has experienced since her commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that she has received a fresh supply of all kinds of Tea from the late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her constant endeavour to merit their future support.—She is in daily expectation of receiving a large supply of good Coffee.

SARAH EATON.
may 30 tu&f8t

Very Great Bargains,

CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muslins, now selling off and well worth the attention of Housekeepers to make purchase of——Enquire of
Thomas Randall, No. 88 Spruce-street.
may 17 §

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 87. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredres, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.
Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.
may 1 *d6w

FOR SALE,

A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accustomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.
may 15. §

NOW LANDING,
From on board the ship Four Friends, and for sale at the Stores of
JESSE & ROBERT WALN,
A cargo of Havanna Molasses.
june 13 §

The Cargo of the Ship Nathaniel Bayley, captain Cambell, from Jamaica, will commence landing *TO-MORROW*, at South-street Wharf.
Sugars of Prime Quality in Hhds.
High proof Rum.
FOR SALE BY
Peter Blight.
Who also offers for Sale,
A choice parcel of 1st and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes.
Port Wine in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter casks
Madeira in Pipes
Old Arrack.
june 13 §tfeodt13Jy

London Particular Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of a superior quality, fit for immediate use; and CLARET in cases.
FOR SALE BY
Michael Connor,
No. 102, corner of Second and Dock streets.
june 9. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chesnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
april 9 dtf

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1707.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.
Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.
2aw3m

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.
may 2. 3tawtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr, David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON
Dec. 1. 3awtf

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that a Military Academy is opened in the Northern Liberties in the house formerly belonging to John Masters, esq. between the German-Town and Frankfort roads, North Second-street continued

By JOHN BARBER,

Late of the 60th British regiment of Foot and assistant Engineer to the Army acting in the West-Indies.

Where gentlemen will be taught the manual Exercise and made completely acquainted with all the duties of officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in camp, garrison and Quarters; the forms of regimental and field returns, detachments, rosters &c. &c. also the art of drawing plans, sections and geometrical elevations, the elements of tactics, gunnery and fortification.—A subscription list is left at the bar of the City-Tavern, where the terms and the outlines of the proposed regulations may be seen. The situation is extremely well adapted to the undertaking and eight acres of ground are set apart for the purpose.

N. B. Gentlemen from the Country boarded in the house if required.
may 10. d1w2awim

The Rev. Dr. BLAIR's *DISCOURSE,*

Delivered on the late National FAST Day.
Is just Published, by
JAMES WATTERS, & Co.
And may also be had of the principal booksellers.
The first volume of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE
With an appendix containing the President's message and the dispatches is now published, and may be had of the publishers—the principal booksellers in Philadelphia—by George Hill, Baltimore and by Alexander Somerville New-York—A few copies of the Dispatches may be had separate.
may 25 eodtf

FOR SALE,
At the Store of JESSE & ROBERT WALN,
On Spruce street Wharf,
Port Wine in pipes, hhds. & qr. casks
Lisbon Wine in pipes and quarter casks
And a few pipes of excellent Madeira Wine
may 16. eotf

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
march 27. 2awtf1Jy

Madras and Ventapaulem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searsaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.
may 18. §

Washington, Commissioners Office,

7th May, 1798.

THE Commissioners will receive proposals until the 20th of June next, for building in the City of Washington, one of the Executive Offices for the United States, of the following external dimensions:—148 feet in length, and 57 feet 6 inches in breadth; cellar walls 30 inches: first story 23 inches; and second story 18 inches; partition walls averaging 15 inches; to contain on the ground floor 14 rooms; same number on the second story; and in the roof 8 rooms, with a passage. The whole external of the building to be of stock brick; the inside walls of hard burnt brick; cellars of best foundation stone, to the height of the girders; the outside walls, as far as they shew above ground, to the plinth, to be of plain ashlar free-stone; soles of windows, sills of doors and string course, of free stone. The house to be covered with cypress shingles; the rooms in general to be 16 feet by 20, finished in a plain, neat manner, of the best materials; six small rooms to be groined.

A plan and elevation of said building, and bill of particulars, are lodged in the office, for the inspection of those who may wish to contract; also, a copy of said bill, at the office of Clement Biddle, Esq. at Philadelphia.

Proposals, sealed up, will be received until the 20th June next, on which day, the board will proceed to contract with such person, as shall appear under all circumstances, to offer the best terms.

Per order of the Commissioners.
THOMAS MUNROE, *Clerk.*
may 11. 2awt20Je

Richard D. Arden,
No. 26, North Front street.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,
Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniascoes
Tickiries	Baftas
Romalls	Cossas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saut Gazzies	Carwah Cloths

An elegant assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs
Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER
Mordecai Lewis.
may 25. 2w awaw

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Considerably more than Half Drawn.
Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tuesday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-street, where check books are kept for examination and registering in this, City of Washington No. 2. and Paterson Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Nineteen	500	9,500
Forty-four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will soon rise, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the last day of drawing.

☞ Note, the business of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office
may 24 w&eotf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
March 10. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and fold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.
april 2. §

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson. april 26 w&s2m

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the villages of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
February 2. eodtf